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Japan Strawberries Annual 2006

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Report Highlights:

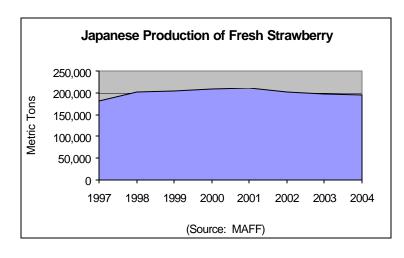
Japanese strawberry production is declining slowly at an annual rate of about one to two percent due largely to labor shortages. U.S. fresh strawberries continue to dominate Japan's confectionery market in the summer and fall, however Japanese farmers have started producing summer and fall-crop strawberries in northern Japan that compete with U.S. berries. China keeps its position as the leader in Japan's frozen strawberry market, holding approximately 68 percent of the market share.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes Includes Trade Matrix: Yes Annual Report Tokyo [JA1]

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Japanese Strawberry Production Declines Slowly



Fresh strawberries are one of the top selling items in Japan's fresh produce market; however, Japanese production has been slowly declining due largely to labor shortages. Strawberry production, especially harvesting and packaging processes, requires intense manual labor. Post does not anticipate an improvement in the labor situation for Japan's strawberry producers and so expects the nation's output will continue to decline at a rate of about 1 to 2 percent annually.

Japan produced 196,200 metric tons of fresh strawberries in the 2004 season (from October 2004 to September 2005), down approximately one percent from the previous season, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). The area planted to strawberries declined approximately 2 percent to 6,880 hectares in the 2004 season, due largely to a shortage of labor in the major production regions.

Japanese strawberries are largely produced on the Pacific Coast of *Honshu* (Japan's main island) and *Kyushu* (Japan's south most islands) where the weather is relatively mild. A great deal of strawberries are cultivated in green houses in Japan, with harvesting occurring from December through May. The majority of domestic strawberries are consumed fresh with less than one percent destined for processing, according to a MAFF survey. Post estimates that approximately 1,000 metric tons go to the food-processing sector annually, of which roughly 700 metric tons are frozen for further processing.

Extra Sweet Strawberries Preferred in Japan

Lately, extra sweet type bananas have sold extremely well in Japan; particularly among younger generations. The Japanese strawberry industry learned a lesson from this success and have switched their crops to extra sweet varieties. For example, the *Nyoho* strawberry, which was commonly cultivated in the eastern Japan, has now been succeeded by a more sweet variety called "*Tochiotome*." The *Tochiotome* variety produces large berries (a berry weighs about 15 grams), very little acid, and very sweet flavor. It also has a long shelf life. In the western Japan, *Toyonoka* strawberries have been very successful; however an extra sweet type called "*Amao*" is quickly replacing the *Toyonoka variety*, reflecting consumer preference for even sweeter berries. *Amao* is a large strawberry, which often reaches up to 40 grams per fruit, and is used as a gift item. The Brix level for both *Tochiotome* and *Amao* usually reaches 12 degrees.

Hokkaido Farmer Developed Summer-Pick Strawberry

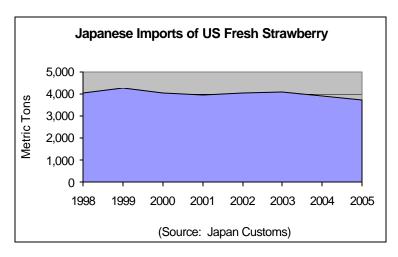
Domestically grown strawberries are available in the Japanese market primarily in winter and spring. According to a Japanese press report, a *Hokkaido* farmer developed a new variety called "*Pechica*" that can be harvested in the summer and fall, when domestic production is scarce. *Pechica* strawberry, which has less sweetness and a higher acidity, was developed

particularly for the confectionary industry. In 2005, *Pechica* strawberries were cultivated by about 310 contracted farms in *Hokkaido* and the *Tohoku* region, with an output of approximately 400 metric tons, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of the nation's summer strawberry crop.

Pechica strawberries are now supplied to about 370 companies, up sharply from about 80 three years ago. Pechica is now used nationwide for summer confectionary use and is widely receiving a reputation for good appearance and taste. Tokyo-based supermarket chain started selling Pechica in June and July at some outlets about four years ago. One retailer expects to double sales this summer. The next goal will be to expand sales channels in order to boost household consumption, said traders.

The current production of summer-pick strawberries is somewhat limited but Japanese consumer preference for domestically grown products may increase their demand for domestically grown summer-pick strawberries in the near future.

U.S. Fresh Strawberries Sell Well During Domestic Off-Seasons



U.S. fresh strawberries continue to sell well in the summer and fall when domestic berries are scarce. New crop U.S. fresh strawberries arrive in April when the domestic strawberry season is ending, and then California strawberry sales become active towards the summer. Sales peak during September and October. U.S. sales continue until the new Japanese crop sales start in December. According to Japanese traders, approximately 80 to 90 percent of U.S. berries are used in

Japan's confectioneries as cake decorations and the rest are sold for table consumption. Jobbers at the wholesale markets distribute the majority of U.S. fresh strawberries to the same Japanese confectionaries that they sell the domestic winter strawberries to. U.S. strawberries were trading at approximately \$54.60 (6,500 yen) for a 5-kilogram carton at Tokyo's wholesale market in early October 2006. Fresh berries are normally packaged in a 250-gram clamshell type plastic container. Tokyo retailers sell them for approximately \$4.20 (500 yen) per 250-gram package.

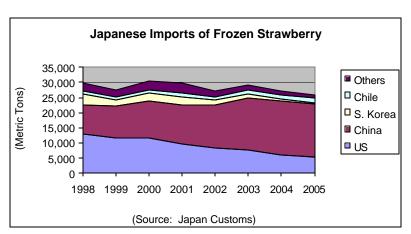
Japan imported approximately 3,700 metric tons of fresh strawberries from the United States in the 2005 season (from October 2005 to September 2006) valued at approximately \$30 million (CIF). This accounted for approximately 96 percent of Japan's total fresh strawberry imports. South Korea supplied approximately 163 metric tons in the same period, valued at approximately \$2.26 million (CIF).

^{*} The exchange rate of 119.04 yen per dollar is used, based on the Nikkei News on October 16, 2006.

Higher Freight Costs Raised the Price of Strawberries from the United States

The CIF price for new crop U.S. strawberries increased approximately 5.5 percent from the previous season, due largely to the increase in airfreight costs caused by higher gasoline prices. The airfreight affects costs of U.S. strawberry prices significantly, since the majority of U.S. fresh strawberries are transported to Japan by air and the cost of airfreight accounts for approximately 40 percent of the CIF price. The average CIF price for U.S. strawberries was \$8.15 per kilogram for the period of April – August 2006, while the price was \$7.72 for the same period in 2005. The high cost of imports somewhat discouraged Japanese traders from purchasing U.S. berries. The Japanese import volume declined approximately 5.1 percent this season.

Japan's Frozen Strawberry Imports Declined in 2005



Japan imported approximately 25,900 metric tons of frozen strawberries in the 2005 marketing year (from October 2005 to September 2006) down approximately 4.5 percent from the previous year. China is the largest supplier of frozen strawberries to Japan, supplying approximately 17,600 metric tons this marketing year and accounting for approximately 68 percent of total Japanese frozen

strawberry imports, valued at approximately \$19.0 million on a CIF basis. The United States is also a very important player in Japan's frozen strawberry market, supplying approximately 5,100 metric tons in 2005, valued at approximately \$10.8 million (CIF). The U.S. holds approximately 20 percent of the market share in terms of volume.

The majority of imported frozen strawberries are used as an ingredient for making jams and yogurt and price is an important factor for manufacturers in order to stay competitive in the market. Chinese product has a great advantage over U.S. product in terms of price. The 2005 average CIF price of frozen strawberries was \$1.07 per kilogram for Chinese product and \$2.12 for U.S. product.

Japanese traders blame the recent declining imports of frozen strawberries on increasing imports of ready-made jam products from China. This has caused a decreased demand for frozen strawberry imports, since Japan imports frozen berries mainly for making jam products. The higher priced frozen berries such as those coming from the United States are directly impacted by the increased imports of ready-made jam products from China. For example, Japan imported 5,671 metric tons of non-citrus jam products (2007.99 in the HS) from China in the 2005-marketing season. This shows a dramatic increase of 47 percent from the previous season. Imports of non-sugar jam products in particular (2007.99-121 in the HS) from China made a significant increase in the 2005 season to 1,094 metric tons from a mere 154 metric tons a year ago.

High Import Duties Are Applied to Fresh and Frozen Strawberries

These duties are not subject to further reductions outside of the next round of WTO negotiations. The applicable import duties are as follows:

TARIFF CODE (HS)	DESCRIPTION	DUTY RATE
0810.10-000	Fresh Strawberry	6.0 %
0811.10-100	Frozen Strawberry Added Sugar	9.6 %
0811.10-200	Frozen Strawberry No Added Sugar	12.0 %

All duties are charged on a CIF basis.

The Positive List System Became Effective on May 29, 2006

On May 29, 2006 Japan implemented new regulations on maximum residue limits (MRLs) for agricultural chemicals. The MRLs of agricultural chemicals applied to strawberry products may be found in the following web site:

http://www.m5.ws001.squarestart.ne.jp/foundation/search.html (English)

Related information on the positive list system may be found in GAIN Reports JA6011, JA6025 and JA6027.

PS&D Tables and Trade Matrices

Fresh Strawberry PS&D Tables

PSD									
TABLE									
Country	Japan								
	Strawl	perries,					/L L A \ / N A T		
Commodity	Fresh	,					(HA)(MT)		
	2004	Revised		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
			Post			Post			Post
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Estimate
				Official			Official		
Market Year Begin		10/2004	10/2004		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006
Area Planted	6900	6900	6880	6800	6800	6800	0	C	6700
Area Harvested	6900	6900	6880	6800	6800	6800	0	C	6700
Production	193000	193000	196200	188000	188000	193000	0	C	188000
Imports	4152	4152	4057	4200	4200	3860	0	C	3850
Total Supply	197152	197152	200257	192200	192200	196860	0	C	191850
Exports, Fresh	30	30	30	30	30	64	0	C	80
Fresh Dom.									
Consumption	196122	196122	199227	191170	191170	195796	0	C	190770
For Processing	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	C	1000
Total Distribution	197152	197152	200257	192200	192200	196860	0	O	191850

Frozen Strawberry PS&D Table

	ı					ı	ı	1	1
PSD									
TABLE									
Country	Japan								
	Strawb	errie							
Commodity	s, Froz	en					(MT)		
	2004	Revise d		2005	Estimate		2006	Forecast	
	USDA Official		Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/200 4	10/2004		10/2005	10/2005		10/2006	10/2006
Deliv. To									
Processors	750	750	750	750	750	700	C	C	650
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	C	C
Production	700	700	700	700	700	700	C	O	650
Imports	27460	27460	27099	28000	28000	25900	O	O	25000
Total Supply	28160	28160	27799	28700	28700	26600	O	0	25650
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	C	C	C
Domestic Consumption	28160	28160	27799	28700	28700	26600	C	C	25650
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	O
Total Distribution	28160	28160	27799	28700	28700	26600	C	C	25650

Fresh Strawberry Export Trade Matrix

EXPORT			
TRADE			
MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Strawberrie s, Fresh		
Time Period	OctSept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	C	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Hong Kong	19	Hong Kong	39
Taiwan	10	Taiwan	25
Total for Others	29		64
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	30		64

Fresh Strawberry Import Trade Matrix

IMPORT			
TRADE			
MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Strawberrie s, Fresh		
Time Period	OctSept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	3875	U.S.	3767
Others		Others	
South Korea	177	South Korea	173
Australia	2		
New Zealand	2		
Total for Others	181		173
Others not Listed	1		0
Grand Total	4057		3940

Frozen Strawberry Import Trade Matrix

II ADODT	I		
IMPORT			
TRADE			
MATRIX			
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Strawberrie s, Frozen		
Time Period	OctSept.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2004		2005
U.S.	6110	U.S.	5169
Others		Others	
China	17594	China	17447
Chile	1310	Chile	1424
South Korea	721	South Korea	450
Thailand	388	Poland	326
Poland	306	Egypt	274
Mexico	229	Thailand	257
Egypt	201	Mexico	184
Turkey	80	Canada	47
Belgium	43	Turkey	47
Morocco	34	Morocco	23
Total for Others	20906		20479
Others not Listed	83		43
Grand Total	27099		25691

Fresh Strawberry Wholesale Price Table

PRICES			
TABLE			
	1		
Country	Japan		
Commodity	Strawberries, Fresh		
Prices in	Yen	per uom	KG
Year	2005	2006	% Change
Jan	1184	1247	5%
Feb	1176	1230	5%
Mar	1140	930	-18%
Apr	767	758	-1%
May	698	737	6%
Jun	837	843	1%
Jul	1147	1284	12%
Aug	1781	1646	-8%
Sep	2289		-100%
Oct	2219		-100%
Nov	1421		-100%
Dec	1797		-100%
		Local Currency/US	
Exchange Rate	117.08		
Date of Quote	09/27/2006	MM/DD/YYYY	